Amnsements and Aleetings Co-Night.

BOOTH'S THEATER.—"Star of the North." Miss Kellogg.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—" Pinne."
OLYMPIC THEATER.—2 and 8: "Humpty Dumpty."
PARK THEATER.—" Brass."
SAY FRANCISCO MINSTREES.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THÊATER.—Variety.
TOWN THEATER.—VERY & Leon's
Minstrels. Minstrels.
Union Square Theater.—" Conscience."
WALLACK'S PREATER.—" Lendon Assurance."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Young Women's Association Fair.
CHERCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—1: Organ Concert.
MASONIC TEMPLE.—10:30: Woman Suffrag. Association.
MEMORIAL PRESENTERIAN CHURCH.—3:30: Femile Guar-TANMANY HALL .- " Richard the Third." Dr. S. M. Landis.

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Business Notices.

BLAIR'S PILLS .- The great English remedy for Gent and Rhenumaism; sure, safe effectual. Phot i & EAS SANT, Prop'rs. London; H. Plantes & Son, 224 William St., N.Y., Agents. Eog 34 Pills, \$1 25, by mail. Sold by druggists. DYEING AND CLEANING .- Take your dyeing and cleaning to the New York DYEING AND PRINTING EST LISHMENT, 98 Dunnest, 752 hro dway, and 610 Stabhave, Yand 106 and 108 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn. Estab 57 yea IMPERIAL CARDS, 86 per dozen; Cartes des Visites, 83. (Established 1858.) ROCKWO D. Photographer, 850 Broadway.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1876.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORKIGN.-There have been disturbances at Tobago, Windward Islands. - Germany expects satisfaction promptly for the Salonica outrage. The British ironclad Téméraire is launched. An outbreak has occurred in Bulgaria. === Gen. Diaz has returned to Matamoros, being unable to advance on Monterey. .

DOMESTIC .- There was nothing done in Congres yesterday, and the members and heads of the Government went to Philadelphia. - Gen. Crook has gone to make a personal inspection at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies. —— A full re-hearsal of the Centennial Inauguration music reveals great merit in it; the Exhibition buildings are quite cleared of rubbish, and the display in all except the Art building is unusually one for open-

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Cheap Transportation Association approved the action of the trunk lines concerning east-bound freights. Commodore Vanderbilt defended the course of the New-York Central. The Republican Reform Club considered measures for extending the reform movement. Rubenstein, the murderer, died in his cell.

B. Irwin testified as to his payments of Pacific Mail money for the subsidy. - The Naval Sub-Committee finished its investigations at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. —— Gold 1125s, 1121₂, 1121₂. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 88910 cents. Stocks opened dull and declining, grew stronger, and closed active.

THE WEATHER .- The Government report predicts warm and clearing weather, with occasional rains. In this city yesterday the day was cool and cloudy, with light rains; thermometer, 58°, 55°, 54°.

The New-York Republican Reform Club is pushing its endeavor to secure an expression of the popular wish in the candidates selected for the Presidential ticket. An address urges the formation of similar clubs in other cities.

Gen. Diaz is making slow progress toward overturning the Mexican Government. His re- grand and important to pass into the Nation's of Vienna, while it is more than twice turn to Matamoros after a fruitless attempt to march on Monterey damages seriously his pros-

The music provided for to-day's great event will be in all respects worthy of the occasion. A rehearsal has demonstrated this fact. Wagner's Inauguration March fully justifies the high hopes entertained concerning it. While there is reason to believe that it will take composer, it bids fair to win immediate popularity as well as permanent fame.

The approaching conference on Turkish affairs of Prince Bismarck, Prince Gortchakoff, ing Fourth of July. Finally, it offers the

cally directs the foreign policy of his country -promises to be either entirely profitless or attended with the gravest consequences. In itself the meeting implies that the three Imperial Powers are resolved to carry out the understanding by which they have made themselves arbiters of the peace of Europe.

Trouble is gathering fast in Turkey. Just as Europe has been shocked with the terrible ferocity shown at Salonica, it is announced that Bulgaria is disturbed by an insurrectionary movement. The uprising is attributed to Servian intrigues, and is deemed alarming by the Porte. The proximity of the disturbed the new outbreak with an exceptional impor-

England is increasing her iron-clad fleet on a formidable scale. The Inflexible, launched recently, will weigh 10,000 tons, cost \$3,000,-000, and be protected by double armor of from sixteen to twenty-four inches thickness. She will carry four \$1-ton guns, capable of piercing armor 20 inches thick at the distance of a mile and a half. The Téméraire, set afloat yesterday, will also carry four great guns. These floating monsters, though proof against artillery, may still be liable to destruction by to:pedoes of recent invention.

Mr. Bristow's enemies have been making another unprofitable inquiry. The stery was that he had suspended proceedings against a collector who had defaulted to the extent of \$100,000; and that the reason for such leniency was that a relative of Mrs. Bristow was a bondsman of the defaulter. There are several facts which go to spoil this story, such as that the collector was not himself a defaulter; that the amount was not \$100,000; that the collector is now asking relief from Congress, and that his bondsmen are good for the loss. But perhaps the most satisfactory point elicited is that Mrs. Bristow's relative is not and never has been one of the bondsmen. It will be very difficult to cooper that pail so as to hold dirty water again.

Though the serious injuries caused by Monday evening's accident on the elevator of the West Hoboken street cars may haply not result in loss of life, the warning should not be disregarded. The contrivance looks perilous at the best, and the question is often asked, what would happen in case of the rope breaking. The safeguards-if there are any-should be of a kind that would tightly clutch the rail, so that the car can be stopped on it. Of course no ordinary brakes would be of any service. Monday's accident shows also that there is no device that holds the car fast to the platform. The immediate cause of the accident was merely the failure to set the car on the movable platform before it began to rise. The machinery might easily have been so constructed that the elevator could not start till the car was securely fastened upon it. Raising the horses as well as the car adds needlessly another element of danger. The New-Jersey authorities should be prompt in investigating and reporting upon this elevator, since it is evidently unsafe.

Commodore Vanderbilt is a plain speaking man of few but clear words. He probed the question of railway freight rates to the quick in his brief talk with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday. The trunk lines are at present troubled precisely as merchants and manufacturers and | tions of the New World. farmers frequently are by over-production. The facilities for transportation of Western produce have become greater than the supply of freights, and consequently the rival lines fight for the little there is. When times were better each road had satisfactory supplies of freight, and there was a disposition to compromise and combine to keep up the rates. It thus happened that concessions were made to some of the roads which gave other cities very decided advantages over New-York. Competi- will join with the psalmist of the day, in praytion has changed this policy; the rivalry ing that the Divine Providence vaich guides promises to be sharp and vigorous; the Western | the destinies of all nations shipper in consequence will probably get transportation at fair and cheap rates, and the city offering the best facilities will get the best part of the traffic. Competition in railroading, as in every other branch of business, should be the rule and the life of trade.

Although, close upon the day of opening, the Art Department of the Great Exhibition was far from completion, enough was to be seen of the contents of the several galleriesthat of Austria alone excepted, in which so late as Monday night not a single picture had been hung-to make a general estimate of the quality of the Exhibition possible. The English display of pictures is large, comprehensive, and splendid. The American gallery makes a full and ingenuous confession of all our sins, but deprecatingly presents a few virtuous performances in extenuation. The Germans have sent all the best of their lately painted pictures to the exhibition at Munich, and had nothing left for us worth having. Italy sends a world of marble figures and but few pictures. The rest of the room is filled by the works of the Spanish, Portuguese, Brazilian, South American, Belgian, Scandinavian, and Netherlands painters, which give no very flattering evidence of the condition of art in the countries they represent. While, then, the cultivated and traveled visitor to the Exhibition must expect some disappointment in this department, there is hope that those who have had fewer opportunities for knowing what has been done in the fine arts in our own times, may still be able to get from the Exhibition a good deal of instruction and not a little pleasure.

TO-DAY.

By the stroke of noon to-day the booming of cannon and the chiming of a thousand bells will announce the opening of the great International Exhibition of Art and Industry at Philadelphia. This will be the true and wor- presents some remarkable and instructive conthy beginning of our Centennial Year; for that trasts to the chief of its predecessors. It is by huge discordance of shrill sounds which ushered in the First of January was hardly a thing to preserve in our memories. But the natural impulse of the people is to make a noise, and even those midnight whistles, trying as they were to the nerves, expressed something of the universal desire to have the year commemorated by an event sufficiently

The Exhibition, although in all its principal features a reproduction of what has been done by three other nations, assumes for our own people a distinctly commemorative character. It is held in Philadelphia, the first capital of the United Colonies, and thus calls all our citizens together on the spot around which cling the earliest and sacredest associations of our rank with the more important works of that history. Being established for six months, it will enable many millions to join in the pilgrimage, and thus keep up a daily celebration of the anniversary, where only a comparative few can witness the solemnities of the crown-

country's development during the first century of her history, and an instructive measure of that development, through comparison with the best achievement of older nations. At no previous time would such an enterprise have been possible. The binding together of all fairs. The Hyde Park and South Kensington parts of our vast territory by lines of swift travel and continuous links of occupation; the settlement of vital questions by the fierce arbitration of war; the recovery of exhausted strength and the subsidence of mutual prejudices and passions,-all these must have been experienced before we could invite the world to any true, dignified, memorable festival of peace. It is a good omen for the future of finished, and then Congress only contributed province to both Wallachia and Servia invests | the Nation that the year which permits us to | a moderate sum of money to cover deficiencies send forth such invitation, which sees it heartily | which would perhaps not have existed but for accepted, and which now finds the multitudinous triumphs of modern civilization brought together in amicable rivalry on American soil, is the hundredth year of our independent existence. The sentiment of the year-which is also in-

separable from the ceremonials of to-day-is twofold. It is at once jubilant and solemn, congratulatory and steraly introspective. We have sufficient cause for rejoicing, in the fact judgment that in the perfection of the plan that the great enterprise is already achieved, and the administration the Philadelphia Fair and the honesty, energy, and wisdom of its has never been equaled. The American's directors are already displayed. It will therefore characteristic fondness for the immense has do our people no harm, if their own share in the Exhibition should either mark an inferior plane of achievement, as contrasted with that of the lands with which they chiefly measure their strength, or if it should even fail to be an adequate representation of their real abil- The main exhibition hall is not only the best ity. In e.ther case, the lesson will be wholesome. "Raw Haste," according to Tennyson, is in England "half-sister of Delay," but here the former is the legitimate daughter of the latter. The combined operation of the double vice will no doubt be abundantly manifest in the American portion of the display, to-day, and for some time to come. The patriotic visitor must soothe his pride through the extent and variety of the interests represented, rather than their separate completeness.

We are a people capable of receiving strong impressions, and addicted to correspondingly strong utterances. The jubilation, this year, ing the beautiful landscape which surrounds would be boundless, if our political situation were not so provocative of depression. But the popular sentiment, although somewhat grave, as yet, is strong and hopeful, and in consonance with the encouragements of the occasion. Whatever part the Nation may play in the arena henceforth opened, she is at least a stately hostess to her competitors. She meets them to-day with music and choral song, with simple and dignified ceremonials, and with the grandest display of mechanical force the world has ever seen, set in motion by a single hand. As, m the person of her chief representatives, she moves down the main aisle of the great hall, one after another of the elder political powers of the civilized world will greet her with its choicest treasures of Art and Labor. England, France, and Germany will meet her in the central space; Brazil, Holland, Austria, Spain, Russia, beneath their national escutcheons and banners, will stretch a friendly hand as she passes; Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland will be found in cordial neighborhood with Egypt, China, and that lately so mysterious but now so familiar Japan. Our neighbors, Canada and Mexico, may even look upon the grand display as partly their own; for they also illustrate the development of their por-

Let each and all be assured of a welcome in which there is no reserve. With us, each citizen considers himself as a representative of the whole people; each, therefore, will take his share of the honors and duties of a host, and will be watchful that no guest is slighted. The chief pride and pleasure of owning a stately mansion lies in the power of entertaining many friends. All the aspects of the occasion are large, noble, and humanizing; and every one

May unto common good ordain This rivaiship of hand and brain.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS. It is a quarter of a century since the World's Fair in the Hyde Park Crystal Palace set the fashion among the nations of the earth of meeting at intervals in the great capital cities to compare progress in art and industry and learn what they could from one another. The results of that experiment made by the London Society of Arts in 1851 were so valuable and so quickly apparent that the supreme importance of such exhibitions has ever since not a twelvemonth has passed without an international display of greater or less extent in some city of Europe. None of the larger fairs, except that of 1851, have paid their cost, in the shape of direct pecuniary returns; yet no one questions that the indirect profit has in all cases been enormous to every nation participating in the assemblage whether as host or guest. The French Government was so well persuaded of this that it appropriated 12,000,-000 francs for the Exhibition of 1867, one-half to be paid by the State and one-half by the City of Paris, and felt itself justified in dividing an apparent surplus of receipts among the private guarantors, instead of applying it to the reduction of this appropriation, on the ground that the country had received more than an equivalent for its expenditure. Even the enormous deficit of \$9,000,000 in the Vienna enterprise of 1873 is looked upon as the result of mismanagement and accident, and by no means shakes the confident belief of the world that exhibitions are worth all they cost.

The tendency of recent years has been to rely more and more upon the aid and direction of Government in carrying on these undertakings, and the sixth of the great World's Fairs which opens to-day in Philadelphia far the most imposing in extent, and in cert in departments it is probably the richest of any that the world has yet seen. If we reckon in its total cost the sums which exhibitors and foreign Governments have spent for the transportation of their goods, the maintenance of Commissioners, &c., it may perhaps be regarded as more expensive even than that as costly as the Paris Exposition of 1867. Yet it is the work of an association of private citizens who have had few opportunities to study the experience of other nations in such affairs, and who found nothing in the experience of their own country except blunders and discredit. The wretched failure made by the New-York Exhibition of 1853 and the lamentable figure which America presented at Vienna certainly gave us no reason to expect a successful issue of the work just accomplished

tion, perfected the details of management, roused the interest of foreign nations, and stimulated the laggard enthusiasm of our own people. There is no parallel for such a palaces were not public enterprises, but they were undertaken by an influential corporation under Government patronage. Private companies had something to do with the two Paris Expositions, but it was really the State which managed and paid for them. Here, however, the cooperation of the Government was purely formal until the undertaking was substantially the recent financial disasters. The whole scheme springs right from the midst of the people; the great complicated work is improvised by a few bankers, merchants, editors, professors, manufacturers, and railroad men. We believe that nothing exhibited at Fair-

mount Park to-day will be better worth study

than the general result of this new experiment

in popular management. For it is the universal

here had full indulgence. No such huge collection of the products of the earth and the handiwork of man has ever been brought together. No assemblage of artists and artisans has ever been so magnificently entertained. adapted for its purpose that has ever been erected, but it is actually the largest building p. m. of any kind in the world. The long hall which adjoins it (the two together presenting a façade of three-quarters of a mile) exhibits the most remarkable array of machinery in motion that has ever been attempted, and the great engine in the center turns two miles of shafting. There has been no serious trouble in the preparations for this enormous show, and no great waste. The buildings are cheap yet not shabby, with just enough architectural ornament to escape criticism, and to avoid disfigurthem. Where costly decoration was allowable, as in the permanent structures for art and horticulture, it has been applied with good taste; where money had to be saved it was saved judiciously. The comfort of visitors and exhibitors have alike been consulted with marvelous forethought. The great problem of passenger transportation, which was such a serious difficulty at Vienna, seems to have been easily solved. If there are blank spaces in the show to-day, and packing-boxes appear where the products of art ought to be on view, the fault is not that of the Commissioners of the Exhibition. Unlike almost all their predecessors in other countries, they were ready before the appointed time. When the first cases of goods reached the grounds the buildings were fin'shed and swept to receive them, and the perfect system of railway carriage, handling, and distribution which American genius had devised for the occasion was in smooth and rapid operation. It is probably the first time in the history of International Exhibitions when the preparations proved entirely adequate both in promptness and efficiency.

This is the feature of the Fair upon which our countrymen will probably dwell with most complacency. We shall learn from Great Britain, and France, and Germany how little we know about art, and how poor we are in nearly all those industries in which art applies itself to the wants of daily life; but, on the other hand, we can teach the Old World something about the uses of government, and we can make a noble display of the characteristic readmess of the American people to adapt themselves suddenly to unfamiliar circumstances and respond to unexpected demands.

THE DEATH OF RUBENSTEIN.

The murderer of Sarah Alexander yesterday escaped the halter which was surely awaiting created some excitement, and the doubt whether he committed suicide or succumbed to physical exhaustion and terror gave rise to much discussion. His case was set down for a hearing in the Supreme Court on Friday next. The details of the tragedy for which Rubenstein had been condemned must still be within the recollection of our readers. The woman was found dead in East New-York, and the evidence clearly pointed out Rubenstein as her betrayer and murderer. A peculiar interest has been imparted to his case by the fact that been admitted, and for the last fifteen years he was a Polish Jew of the straitest order, and has since his arrest received the assistance if not the sympathy of many of his co-religionists. When he was arrested several of them bewailed his misfortune, and loudly asserted him to be "good, rich, and religious." He was, however, a coarse person, repulsive in his habits, and inordinately superstitious. He had the thrifty ways of his class, and as a peddler and small jeweler had accumulated a little money. During his imprisonment he has adhered closely to the laws of his religion, and has professed to be certain of release through Divine interference. Of his aggravated guilt If it is sustained there will be more pity than blame we believe that there is no doubt.

This case, with that of Piper in Boston, and with several others of a like character elsewhere, is useful in showing the extreme degradation of which human nature is susceptible. Here was a man capable indeed of trading, not altogether without religious instincts, and vet so utterly loathsome that his keepers, not unaccustomed to such characters, turned from him with abhorrence. It was not that he had not self-respect enough to keep himself clean, nor that he relied for safety upon heathenish charms with low faith, which would have been natural in a South Sea Islander. It was the cold-blooded homicidal propensity of the wild beast, making murder easy to him and natural, which awakened special disgust even in that receptacle of criminals. He had no pity, no scruples, and apparently no remorse. It was convenient for him to have his victim out of the way, and he killed her as he would have killed a troublesome dog. We talk of the dignity of human nature, and yet how much of it did this wretch exhibit? Is it to be supposed that with every advantage of careful instruction and under the very best influences, this hard heart could have been softened and this breaker of the laws of God and man brought to a true pentence? It is terrible to think that a soul may be so perverted, that there is literally nothing of good in it to appeal to. According to the proverb no one becomes

suddenly vile. Speculation, however, is useless. The business of society is with these monsters who endanger its safety and render the tenure of all lives precarious. We must take them as we find them and deal with them as we do with other urgent evils. They are at Fairmount Park. But private citizens have triumphed where Government officials would no more unnatural than war, or pestilence, or have failed. Private citizens, happily chosen, famine. They differ from the beasts which shouldered the responsibility, collected the they so much resemble in a power of self-

the mean one of self-preservation. They are responsible for their whole lives; they are as responsible for the indulgences which have made them capable of murder as for the murwork in the history of the world's great der itself which their hands may have committed. We see the retribution, but of the sins which it surely follows we may know little or nothing.

CENTENNIAL TOPICS.

The Argo, which is said to be the largest steam pleasure yacht in the world, has arrived at Philadelphia with a party of English gentlemen. They have been voyaging to the West Indies and Mexico, and have now come to witness the Exhibition. -"Why not open the Exhibition at 6 o'clock in

the morning? Why waste three of the best hours of the day for sight seeing!" These are questions now asked in Philadelphia, in connection with one other: "Why not reduce the price of admission to twenty-five cents ?"

-The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Philadelphia have erected a fountain on the Centennial grounds. It will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the Fourth of July next, when it will be completed.

-"Old Abe," the famous Wisconsin war eagle, is on his way to the Centennial. He accompanied the 8th Wisconsin Regiment during the war, and was

shot and left for dead on the field at Corinth. -The regular hotels in Philadelphia reckon that

they can lodge 34,385 persons. -Bostonians visiting Philadelphia will enjoy the facilities of a daily through train over the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford and the New-York and New-England Railroad Companies in connection the Pennsylvania Railroad, the cars being carried across Hudson River from Jersey City to the connection at Harlem River. Trains which leave West Philadelphia at 812 a. m. will reach Boston at 9:10

-The Sunday opening question is still agitated in Philadelphia, and an opinion is expressed that the action of the authorities will ultimately be at least partially reversed.

-The original Declaration of Independence was viewed in Philadelphia on Monday by not less than 8,000 persons. Many of the signatures have been made almost illegible by the process of taking facsimiles. Hancock's name is dim, but distinct. The signatures of Jefferson, Franklin, Morris, and others, have entirely disappeared. The best preserved signatures are those of Sherman, Paine, and Hopkins. It is thought that the lost signatures might be restored by some chemical process.

-The aid of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia has been invoked to limit by injunction the number of inflammable wooden structures of a temporary character in the vicinity of the Centennial grounds. One Ayrult, who had put up a wooden building for stabling prize cattle, was ordered to remove it, and a similar injunction was issued in other

-Among other arrivals at Philadelphia is that of the renowned U. S. steamer Congress, 16. She is anchored off the Navy-Yard, and will participate in the opening of the Centennial, as she did in the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis. Since she has been in commission she has steamed 71,000 miles. -Philadelphia is a proverbially tidy city, and it

means to maintain its reputation during the Exhibition. The Board of Health will see to it that all the highways are swept during the next six months a stated number of times each day, while the streets near the Centennial Grounds are to be kept in a specially presentable condition.

-Among the Revolutionary relies at the Centen nial will be a miniature portrait of Gen. Washington worn by his wife up to the time of her death. At the back is a lock of the hero's hair, light brown sprinkled with gray. The miniature is owned by Mrs. Wilson Eyre of Newport, R. I., a granddaughter of Mrs. Lear, the wife of Tobias Lear, Washington's private secretary and friend.

-Visitors in Philadelphia must take their wits with them. We have the authority of The Press of that city for suggesting that "no stranger need be wronged more than once." It will be a great diminution of the pleasure of these Grand Days to feel that one has been forced to pay more than value for it; and our well founded hope is that in Philadelphia "competition will kill extortion."

-Observe that this morning admission to Exhibition and grounds can only be obtained by the payment of a 50-cent fractional currency note or a 50cent silver coin. The Board of Finance have an ample supply of notes and coin.

Chicago leads the fashion. What an uncommonly sweet thing in defalcations and bribery this last is. A Pension Agent agrees to get a lady appointed as his successor if she will pay his debts of honor, so this already. to more than \$2,000. The payments were to be made to a gentleman who is reported as the fatherin-law of a distinguished crim-we beg pardon, of the President's private secretary, and after they had been made, this precious person turned with a claim for \$3,000 more which he said she had also assumed. This demand she seems to have succeeded in resisting. Her predecessor turned out to be a defaulter to the amount of \$3,000, and on his briny entreaties, Miss Sweet was weak enough to agree to receipt for his accounts in full and give him a week's time to make the deficit good. Several months passed and he did not do as he promised, and there was danger that an examination would bring the matter to light; but Commissioner Baker, who seems to have taken a hand in this little game, just in time switched the examiner on another track with a peremptory telegram. Miss Sweet appealed to him to have the deficiency made good, and thus to save her from the suspicion of being herself a defaulter. No reply. Finally the Commissioner and the defaulter appeared in company, and demanded that she should make up the amount, as she had assumed it. She raised \$2,000and with this her enforced contributions ceased. This is Miss Sweet's story, and it looks like a very unpleasant story for Commissioner Baker to meet. for the victim, and a very decided loathing and contempt for the men who could combine to bully and rob and cheat a woman.

Another venturesome spirit has been exercising a little too much familiarity with dynamite, and has paid dearly for his pleasure. It was at the Cymmer tunnel in Wales that he sat down by the explosive box "with his candle stuck in a piece of damp clay within about six inches of the dynamite." He rose up, but not of his own accord, and he has not been seen since, and thirteen others rose up with him. From this it is inferred that "the candle must have fallen, and igniting the fuse, caused the dynamite to explode." Quite likely, and quite likely too that miners at home and abroad would do well to modify these easy habits which put other people to such sudden and lasting inconvenience. Such affairs seem to be becoming alarmingly fashionable and familiar. At this rate it will not be long before we shall have the bad boys in Sunday-school books scientifically blown up on Sunday afternoons, and the heroine in less religious fiction, who has become a nurse in the hospital, meeting her lover who has just been scraping the sky in company with nitro-glycerine cans and the usual products of an energetic upheaval. Some years ago the magazines were compelled seriously to announce that they could not receive any more stories of love and war in which the wounded hero encountered the merciful heroine among the dead and dying, but they might be induced to reverse their decision if the hero made his final entry after a sky journey of two or three miles and riding on the wild and explosive current. Perhaps we may have even a dynamite drama, with candles, regardless of expense, and real explosions.

That was a thoughtful investment of the lady who has been distributing pensions in Chicago. She insured her life, so she testifies, in favor of the United States of America, in order that the Republic might not suffer detriment in case death should relieve her of the attentions of Messrs. Blakely and Campbell bef-re the deficiency in her accounts was made good. If this practice should become general in the various and Count Andrassy-each of whom practi- broadest and most imposing picture of our funds, devised the whole scheme of organiza- restraint, though their only motive may be branches of our civil service there would be a re-

vival of some magnitude in the insurance business and fewer complaints about the depressed condition of that interest. It does not appear that Gen. Baker and Mr. Blakely had effected policies on their own lives, although the premium rates would have been easier than that demanded upon the more fragile tenure of feminine existence. Perhaps they had no time to squander with medical examiners It is gratifying to note, however, that " they both went through Chicago on their way to the November elections in Minnesota," which is an additional evidence that no pressure of public business or pecuniary embarrassment can avail to deter the sample American citizen from loyal labors for "the party,"

Mr. William Cullen Bryant has declined the invitation to deliver a poem before the united literary societies of Dartmouth College during commencement

At a meeting of the Boston pastors and delegates from evangelical churches, held on Monday, . unanimous invitation was extended to Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey to visit that city and hold revival meetings.

Mrs. Lucas, sister of Mr. John Bright, Mrs. Parker of Dundee, and Mother Stewart have been selected by the women of England as delegates to the Women's Convention on the temperance question, which meets in Philadelphia June 10.

The ex-Empress Carlotta's physical health is good, but her mental malady has mereased so that she can no longer recognize her nearest relations, and the visit of any person who is not one of her regular attend-ants irritates her beyond expression. She is still resid-ing at Brussels.

Dr. Schweinfurth, the German explorer, who is now in the service of the Khedive, has resigned the Presidency of the Geographical Society, of Egypt on ac-count of a dispute which he had with Gen. Stone, for-merly of the United States army. The latter is said to be one of the Khedive's favorites.

The following is the text of the letter sent by Mr. Spurgeon to the Boston lecture bureau, in reby Mr. Spar-on to the Boston ecture bireau, in re-sponse to an invitation to lecture in this country: "I am placed where I am by highest orders, and dare not leave. When permitted a furlough, I must seek rest, not fresh work. I thank you for your courteous invitation, but I am unable to accept it."

The late Rev. Dr. Sprague, besides being a voluminous author, was a collector of autographs and valuable manuscripts. In his collection were the only letter known to be in existence written by Thomas Lynch, jr., one of the signers of the Declaration of Inde-pendence, and the original manuscripts of the inaugural addresses of all the Presidents of Yale College.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The members of the Louisiana Democratic delegation announce that they have no personal preferences in regard to candidates, and are in favor of the best man. Massachusetts is being deluged with tracts

setting forth the Presidential qualifications of our Ros oe. The seed has not yet struck anything but barren round. Congressman Lamar is said to have received information from the South that if Congressman Wheeler

should be nominated at Cincinnati, the Democrats would have no hope of carrying Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, or North Carolina. Is a Democratic State Committee the proper place for a Judge of the Supreme Court ! The con drum is a general one, but since the Utica Convention

various people have been hoping for a response from the Eighth Judicial District. The Connecticut Democrats are already speculating upon whom they will send to Congress in place of Mr. Barnum, if the approaching auction results in sending that statesman to the Senate. The Hartford Times thinks Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler of Bridgeport would be the

Congressman Tarbox sends word to his Mas-

sachusetts friends that he cannot think of being a delegate to St. Louis, as his duties require his attention at ashington. He adds that he has had his full share of service and more than his due of honors. Does he count that little tussle with Mr. Blaine among the honors ? Mr. Watterson is afraid Gov. Hayes is going

to be the Republican candidate. He hopes Bristow will be the man, because then the Democrats will nominate Tilden and win. If the Republicans select Hayes, Mr. Watterson fears the Democrats will think they can be a will think they can be a contest.

The coming Democratic Convention in Ohio is likely to be the liveliest kind of a circus. The fun has begun aiready in the county conventions, and the whole State is in an uproar. The inflationists have taken William Allen as a club to de nolish Senator Thurman with, and they are at present ahead in the fight. Fourteen counties have instructed for Allen. Thurman has hope of securing delegations from as many more, and the resi are to be fought for.

Even the journals partial to the Canal Ring begin to admit that Gov. Tilden is the coming man. The Washington correspondent of The Syracuse Courier writes that Tilden's stock is rising while that of his rivals is falling. He thinks the Republican gains in the Indiana local elections have disposed of Gov. Hendricks; Senator Bayard is considered out of the ques-tion; William Allen's candidature is a strange infatua-tion, and the field is practically narrowed down to Tilden and Davis, with the latter almost distanced

nati Commercial notices an increasing Bristow sentiment in the South, and thinks he would draw a larger white vote there than any other candidate. A leading Georgia Democrat told him recently that the general belief among Democrats was that Bristow would be nominated, and added: "That's what we are afraid of. In this part of the country there is no candidate we fear as we do Bristow. We would rather the Republicans would nominate Morton. We can beat him. Bristow is the man we fear." As he was speaking a letter was handed him from a tellow Democrat in Washington, an old observer of political events. This letter opened with these words: "It is now generally conceded here, outside of the active partisans of other candidates, that Bristow will be nominated by the Republicans and Tilden by the Democrats."

Later reports about that Democratic delegation from Georgia say that Gov. Smith and one other man on it are known to be for Tilden, two others are for Bayard, a few for Hendricks and Thurman, and the rest unknown and counted for Tilden and Hendricks. A correspondent of The Buffalo Courier gives currency to similar reports, and says of Southern sentiment in gen-I speak exclusively of the South, with which section I am somewhat acquainted, and without any attempt to make it harmonize with Northern sentiment tempt to make it harmonize with Northern sentiment. The result of my observation here is that Tilden and Hendricks are by all odds the foremost candidates in Southern affection, and that Tilden is gradually eneroaching on Hendricks. At one time Hendricks was much the stronger, but we cannot fairly say that he is to-day. One point in Tilden's favor is that Indiana is not considered as essential to Democrate success as New-York. As an old Democrate and to me the other day: 'We can get along without Indiana, but how we can spare New-York and elect a President, I don't see.' A good many others are in the same fix."

PUBLIC OPINION.

The independent voter was never so independent, and he will vote for the best ticket, irrespective of the party label.—[Indianapolis News (Ind.) There is nothing in the past history of Mr. Bristow to cause the slightest tear that, if elected, he may prove untrue to his party.—[Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

There are few honest, intelligent people, we hink, who do not believe that John Morrissey would have made a far better President than Ulysses S. Grant. -[Jersey City Herald (Dem.) An uncontrollable jackass named Lawrence,

Member of Congress from Onio, edited the Methodist meral Conference Friday with a Republican stump each in the interest of the Indian Ring.—[Chicago To put the matter in a nutshell, if the

Democratic nomination is to be ratified by the people in the November election, it is our opinion that it will have to take the advice of its late lamented standard-bearer, Horace Greeley, and "Go West."—[Richmond Enquirer (Dem.) This is an unlucky year for poker players.

est Schenck, and new Charley Farwen! That such a should be hustled about and put upon by fellows to wouldn't know a bobtail flush if they saw it, is ough to shake one's confidence in things.—[Springfield It strikes us that it is time for Southern men

In Congress to stop making crincing speeches. They are the peer of those who hall from Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, or any other frozen, paritaineal latitude. In the slang of the day, "give us a ress" from these out-gushes of loyalty these tubs of humility which are so constantly thrown to the Yankee whale.—[Raleigh Sen-

THE NEW-YORK TEIBUNE remarks that "the voice of the South in favor of Gov. Tilden seems to be well-nigh unanimous." Well, no, that's drawing it rather too strong. Tilden has warm supporters in the South, but it is doubtful if he is as strong in this section as Gov. Hendricks. The South, however, will not assume dictatorial airs in saying who shall be selected at St. Louis.—[Nashville Banner (Dem.) There is no reason to fear that a decision

There is no reason to fear that a decision that the Senate has not jurisdiction over Belkinap will be attributed by any cannid person to a desire to shield the ex-Secretary. Indeed, the almost universal judgment will be, in case he escapes by this plea, that he has not so much confidence as he has professed to have in the merits of his defense. If he should be tried, there will certainly be a certain number of persons who will accept his story as true. The number will be less if he is not tried. Therefore, those who wish to protect him should hope that he will be brought to trial.—[Boston Advestiser (Rep.)